THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1090.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

TO PRINTERS.

For sale, for Cash,

A Royal size PRINTING PRESS.
1 Fount of English,
1 ditto Pica,
1 ditto Small Pica,
1 ditto Brevier.

THE founts of Engliſh, Pica and Small Pica, are very good, and the Brevier about half worn. Application to be made to the Printer of this paper.

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two ſtory

DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main ſtreet of Richmond, juſt above Doctor M'Clurg's, with ſeven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is beſides, an out houſe with two rooms, one plank floored; and a Smoke Houſe. A fine ſtream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely incloſed. The neceſſary repairs will be finiſhed, and the houſe ready to be occupied by the firſt of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchaſed that well known ſtand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced publican at the ſame, where thoſe who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, ſhall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the beſt of Liquors, comfortable Beds, and well furniſhed Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himſelf it will be found a convenient ſtand for thoſe who travel the ſtage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, } *Aſſignees.*
Wm. Mackenzie, }

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1803. tf

Purſuant to a law of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the ſtate of Virginia; perſons inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to make their propoſitions by letter, or otherwiſe, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treaſurer.*

Richmond, Treaſury Office, March 11, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

[Of the many circular letters lately publiſhed from the ſeveral members of congreſs, to their conſtituents, we have ſeen none which deſerves the public attention in a greater degree, than the following from Mr. Stanley of North-Carolina. There is no ſubject which our citizens ſhould be better acquainted with than the tranſactions of their national legiſlature. Unfortunately for the country, theſe for the moſt part, are given by the jaundiced pen of factious demagogues. Truth is entirely removed from their view, and cauſes, effects and circumſtances are reported without foundation, or which never took place. Mr. Stanley has however, placed the proceedings of the laſt ſeſſion, in their true colours, while he has commented upon them with a diſcerning and impartial judgment. We wiſh we could ſay as much for thoſe circular letters, in which the citizens of Richmond are more intimately concerned.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
March 1, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

At the cloſe of a ſeſſion of Congreſs, I cannot feel that I have diſcharged my duty until I have informed thoſe whoſe intereſts I repreſent, of ſuch proceedings as may concern them to know. This duty I now meet with pleaſure. In diſcharging it, I ſhall avow the opinions I have entertained, with the ſame candor and freedom with which I have given them here; perſuaded that next to an honeſt exertion of the mind to decide right, an independent communication of ſentiments is the moſt acceptable offering from a repreſentative to his conſtituents.

The attention of Congreſs was early called to a "violation on the part of Spain, of the treaty between the United States and the king of Spain." To underſtand this buſineſs, you will recollect, that Spain holding the territory on the Weſt of the Miſſiſſippi, extending to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the eaſt of the Miſſiſſippi ſouth of the ſouthern boundary of the United States, in the 31 deg. N. latitude, is conſequently proprietor of both ſides of the mouth of the river. The great difficulty, and in fact the impoſſibility at ſome ſeaſons of aſcending the river Miſſiſſippi in ſea veſſels, to a height convenient to receive the produce of our Weſtern States, had convinced the United States of the neceſſity of obtaining from Spain the right to depoſit our produce on their territory, from whence it was conveniently acceſſible by our ſhips; and alſo of ſecuring to them the free uſe of this high-way to market. Theſe objects were obtained by the treaty concluded with Spain the 27th day of October, 1795, by the 22d article of which it ſtipulated, "That His Catholic Majeſty will permit the citizens of the United States for the ſpace of three years to depoſit their merchandize and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of ſtores, and his Majeſty promiſes either to continue this permiſſion, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the intereſts of Spain, or if he ſhould not agree to continue it there, he will aſſign to them *on another part of the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, an equivalent eſtabliſhment.*" It was now ſuggeſted that our ſhips had been excluded from New-Orleans, and the right of depoſit prohibited. No information on this ſubject being given in the Meſſage of the Preſident, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the 17th December, 1802, by reſolution, requeſted the Preſident "to cauſe to be laid before the Houſe ſuch information in the poſſeſſion of the department of ſtate, as relates to a violation on the part of Spain, of the 22d article of the treaty of friendſhip, navigation and limits, between the United States and the King of Spain." From the communication of the Preſident, in conſequence of this reſolution, it was aſcertained that the Intendant of New-Orleans, the officer intruſted with the commercial concerns of the province, had by proclamation on the October, 1802, interdicted the American right of depoſit at New-Orleans, without aſſigning any other "equivalent eſtabliſhment." It was alſo known, that the Governor General of Louiſiana, at New-Orleans, did not condemn, but explicitly vindicated the meaſure. This act, directly violating a ſolemn treaty, producing immediately an immenſe loſs to a great portion of our citizens, and viewed by many as the commencement of meaſures intended to deprive us of a place of depoſit, and to obſtruct the free navigation of the river: (rights eſſential to the proſperity of the Weſtern States,) affected too deeply the honour and intereſt of the United States, not to merit the earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration. The claim of this ſubject to attention, was rendered peculiarly ſtrong, as connected with the ceſſion of Louiſiana by Spain to France, placed within the notice of Congreſs by the Preſident's mention of it in his meſſage "as making a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations, and entitled to juſt weight in deliberations of the legiſlature connected with that ſubject." To enable Congreſs to act with underſtanding on this ſubject, and to judge what meaſures, if any were neceſſary, to be taken, Mr. Griſwold, on the 5th January moved the following reſolution:

"*Reſolved*, That the preſident of the United States be requeſted, to direct the proper officer to lay before this houſe, copies of ſuch official documents as have been received by this government, announcing the ceſſion of Louiſiana to France, together with a report, explaining the ſtipulations, circumſtances and conditions under which that province is to be delivered up—unleſs ſuch documents and report will, in the opinion of the Preſident, divulge to the Houſe particular tranſactions not proper at this time to be communicated."

This reſolution was oppoſed—That the province of Louiſiana had been ceded by Spain to France—that this ceſſion, if carried into effect, would change the aſpect of our foreign relations, and therefore entitled to weight in legiſlative deliberation, were acts too deeply intereſting to the United States to have eſcaped notice, even though they had not been preſſed into the view of the legiſlature and recommended to their attention by the high authority and ſolemn ſanction of the Preſident. An oppoſition, therefore, to a call for information—a call reſpectful in its terms, ſubmitting the extent of the communication to the judgment of the Preſident, was not to have been expected. The majority of the Houſe diſcovered ſtrong jealouſy of this reſolution, and after various unſucceſsful attempts to have it conſidered, it was at length taken up and rejected. In diſcuſſing this reſolution much extraneous matter was introduced: the only arguments which I could diſcover againſt the adoption of the reſolution were, that ſuch an inquiry implying a ſuſpicion of unfriendly or improper conduct on the part of Spain towards us might irritate that nation; and that negociations were about commencing between our government and Spain and France. The doctrine advanced on this occaſion, that although the tranſactions of a foreign nation ſhall be ſolemnly mentioned by the Preſident in an official communication as changing the aſpect of our foreign relations and entitled to weight in our deliberations; and although meaſures highly injurious to our rights and intereſt, and probably a conſequence of this tranſaction, have been adopted, yet that a fear to irritate ſhall oblige us to forbear from enquiry; to ſhut our ears to any information on the ſubject, leſt we diſcover a ſuſpicion of unfriendly deſigns, that in fact (for it amounts to this) we ſhall never prepare to meet a hoſtile deſign until it is "known to us by its *execution*," is a doctrine not only novel but too palpably dangerous to be admitted as the real objection to this reſolution—As to the objection on the ground that negociation was about commencing, let it be conceded that the direction of the negociation belongs ſolely to the executive, does it reſult, or can it be ſeriouſly contended that under our government the determination of the *Executive* to negociate, takes from the *Legiſlature* their conſtitutional power of conſidering what meaſures are neceſſary for the public welfare? Such a doctrine can conſiſt only with a ſupremacy in the Executive—a doctrine at variance with the fundamental principles of our government. If the ceſſion of Louiſiana was a ſubject not proper for the conſideration of Congreſs, why was it mentioned in the meſſage? And if this conſideration was rendered improper by the intention to negociate, why was that intention never communicated? The belief that there were yet other objections to this reſolution not advanced by its opponents forces itſelf on the mind, and is ſtrengthened by the circumſtance, that in their own Reſolution of 17th Dec. the tranſactions of New-Orleans were, without fear to irritate, openly and properly called "a *violation* of our treaty on the part of Spain." Surely too, the Preſident would not have hazarded the public ſafety by preſſing on our notice in a public communication, a tranſaction deeply intereſting to our rights and intereſts; but which was covered with a veil not to be raiſed but with danger or indelicacy. The Preſident knew it to be his duty to acquire information on the ſubject—to preſume that he has not done ſo, would be to reproach him with reprehenſible indifference to, and neglect of our intereſts. Yet, improbable as the ſuggeſtion might otherwiſe be, the circumſtances go far towards compelling a belief, that the Preſident had neither ſought nor obtained any *official* information on the ſubject, or that his enquiries had not been treated with that reſpect which is due to the American nation; and that a rejection of the reſolution was reſorted to as the only mode of ſhielding him from the mortifying diſcloſure. Mr. Griſwold alſo moved the following reſolutions:

"*Reſolved*, That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi.

"*Reſolved*, That the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi has been obſtructed by the regulations recently carried into effect at New-Orleans.

"*Reſolved*, That the right of freely navigating the river Miſſiſſippi ought never to be abandoned by the United States.

"*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what legiſlative meaſures are neceſſary to ſecure to the people of the United States the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi"

Theſe were not acted upon, the majority *refuſing to take the motion into conſideration*. The following reſolutions on the ſame ſubject were afterwards agreed to with cloſed doors;

"*Reſolved*, That this Houſe receive with great ſenſibility the information of a diſpoſition in certain officers of the Spaniſh government at New-Orleans, to obſtruct the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, as ſecured to the United States by the moſt ſolemn ſtipulations.

"That adhering to that humane and wiſe policy which ought ever to characteriſe a free people, and by which the United States have always profeſſed to be governed; willing, at the ſame time to aſcribe this breach of compact to the unauthoriſed miſconduct of certain individuals, rather than to a want of good faith on the part of his catholic majeſty; and relying with *perfect* confidence, on the vigilance and wiſdom of the executive, they will wait the iſſue of ſuch meaſures as that department of the government ſhall have purſued for aſſerting the rights, and vindicating the injuries of the United States; holding it to be their duty, at the ſame time, to expreſs their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Miſſiſſippi, as eſtabliſhed by exiſting treaties."

To theſe reſolutions it was objected, that the ſoft language of "ſenſibility" was inadequate to the expreſſion, by the repreſentatives of a free people, of the national ſenſe of a great national wrong.—That the reſolution diſcovered a timid diſpoſition in calling that a "diſpoſition to violate" our treaty which was proved to us to be an actual and avowed, not a contemplated or ſuſpected, infraction of the treaty. That it contained a declaration of "perfect confidence in the wiſdom and vigilance" of the executive, and determination to wait the iſſue of meaſures purſued by that department, at a time that we had no knowledge whether any meaſures had been taken, and that it pledged the United States to wait the reſult of negociation (the only meaſures the executive can purſue without the authority of congreſs) when the intereſt and ſafety of the United States may render ſuch delay dangerous, and demand meaſures, if not of action, at leaſt of preparation.

Nothing urged in anſwer to theſe objections had the effect of obviating them in my mind. A ſeparate queſtion was taken on the different members of this reſolution. Although many thought them liable to the objections I have ſtated, and would have preferred the adoption of thoſe moved by Mr. Griſwold, yet they united in the vote in favor of ſuch principles as accorded with their own. The declaration of a ſenſe of the wrong; the diſpoſition to adhere to that humane and wiſe policy which ſhould always characteriſe a free people, and by which the United States had always profeſſed to be governed; and the determination to maintain the rights of boundary, and the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, were *unanimouſly* agreed to. It was moved to ſtrike out the declaration of *perfect confidence* in the wiſdom and vigilance of the executive, and the determination to wait the iſſue of ſuch meaſures as that department *ſhall have* purſued. On this queſtion I voted in the affirmative: becauſe the ſolemn vote of *perfect confidence* on an occaſion where no ſuch expreſſion was neceſſary, and on a ſubject where the language of compliment or ſervility ſhould not be heard, is only due to the exertion of thoſe qualities in meaſures known and approved: Whereas in the preſent caſe, ſo far from meaſures being known and found to merit approbation, we were left to conjecture whether any had been taken. Indeed the rejection of the call for information regarding Louiſiana, aſcribable only to the neglect of the executive to procure any; the want of *official* information what meaſures had been adopted, and the appointment of a miniſter extraordinary to negociate on this ſubject *not until after* theſe proceedings in the houſe, warrant the opinion, that at the time of this vote of confidence, the executive had not even taken thoſe meaſures which his own judgment ſuggeſted to be neceſſary. In ſupport of this blindfold vote of confidence it was argued, that it was the theory of our conſtitution to aſcribe "wiſdom and vigilance" to the executive in the exerciſe of powers confided to that department. Permit me here to remark, that it is the theory of the Britiſh government to attribute ſuch "perfect wiſdom and vigilance" to their king that it has become the maxim of their conſtitution "that the king can do no wrong." If the theory of our conſtitution be as advanced on this occaſion; it differs but in ſound from the deformity of the Britiſh; and under ours, as under that "the theory & practice will frequently be at variance." I prize our conſtitution, as the rock of our ſafety. The obligation of an oath adds not to my diſpoſition to ſupport it: but neither my attachment or duty can induce me to aſcribe "perfect wiſdom and vigilance to a branch of the government in particular where the evidence rather militates againſt, than ſupports the claim.

The motion to reject this part was loſt. Upon the queſtion to agree to the whole reſolution, thoſe whoſe objections had not been obviated; who thought their vote of perfect confidence improper; having recorded their votes in favor of ſuch parts of the reſolutions as were neceſſary or proper; and believing that the reſolutions ſubmitted by Mr. Griſwold, were preferable, and that no injury could ariſe, if thoſe under conſideration were rejected, voted againſt them. I concurred in this vote. To ſhew that thoſe who differed from the majority in the preference of the reſolutions adopted, to thoſe moved by Mr, Griſwold, were not, as malice or ignorance may ſuggeſt, neceſſarily, advocates for immediate meaſures of hoſtility; and that on an occaſion ſimilar to the preſent, under an adminiſtration meriting and poſſeſſing the perfect confidence of the people, a line of conduct was purſued correſponding to that which it was the object of Mr Griſwold's reſolution to obtain, I beg leave to recall to your recollection the proceeding of congreſs in conſequence of the unjuſtifiable order of the king of England to his naval commanders to capture our ſhips in the year 1793.—At the opening of the ſeſſion of Congreſs the Preſident (Waſhington) communicated the ſubject to congreſs, accompanying his communication with a copy of his inſtructions given by him to our miniſter at the Britiſh court for demanding redreſs. The language of Waſhington on this occaſion was, "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not abſolutely loſt by the reputation of weakneſs. If we deſire to avoid inſult, we muſt be prepared to repel it. If we deſire to preſerve peace, one of the moſt powerful inſtruments of our riſing proſperity, it muſt be known that we are at all times ready for war." Had a fear to irritate thoſe who had done us wrong, enfeebled the mind of that great man, he would have withheld until called for, the information of the injury done us. But with the firmneſs which marked his character and which elevated the American character under his adminiſtration, he communicated the information unreſerved for: Not afraid to truſt the national council with a conſtitutional participation in deviſing meaſures for the preſervation of our rights, he communicated alſo the inſtructions he had given for demanding redreſs. Juſt, as was the claim of this preſident to approbation, the legiſlature forbore from adulation. But with the independence of freemen and a promptneſs becoming the guardians of the rights of their fellow-citizens, they truſted not the ſafety and honor of their country to ſoft expreſſions of "ſenſibility"—they *acted*. They authoriſed the preſident to embody and call out 80,000 militia, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary—they ſuſpended, for a time by embargo, all commercial intercourſe—they adoped and acted upon the opinion of their wiſe and vigilant preſident, "That to avoid inſult we muſt be prepared to repel it."

On the January, the preſident nominated to the ſenate James Monroe, as miniſter extraordinary to the courts of the King of Spain and Firſt Conſul of France, to act in conjunction with our miniſters at theſe courts to negociate, it is preſumed, reſpecting the ſhutting the port of New Orleans, and the ceſſion of Louiſiana. This gentleman was formerly our miniſter to France, and was recalled by Waſhington for miſconduct.

From the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, it appears that there was in the treaſury of the United States, on the 30th Sept. 1802, in caſh, dollars 4,439,675.

The receipts of the United States for the year ending the 30th Sept. 1802, was, dollars 15,258,453, which was derived from the following ſources:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Duties on impoſt and tonnage,	12,298,938	6
Direct tax,	226,804	19
Sales of public lands,	179,575	52
Poſtage of letters,	50,500	
Proceeds of ſales of bank ſhares,	1,287,600	
Dividends on bank ſtock,	39,960	
Pay't on acct. ſales of armed ſhips,	212,342	83
Sales of prizes,	31,943	22
Internal taxes,	806,765	65
Miſcellaneous,	124,028	64
Dolls.	15,268,458	11

The expenditures of the government in the same period were, dolls. 13,667,501 27 cts.

The payments into the treasury from duties on imports and tonnage being derived from bonds due for duties accruing before the late peace, the President reminds us "that the effect of peace is not yet fully ascertained."—This effect, though not fully ascertained, has yet evinced its operation. It appears from the statements from the Treasury Department, that the amount of duties on goods imported and tonnage secured in the last year, and which will form the receipt of the next, is dollars 2,256,895 less than the year preceding.

"The funds annually appropriated to the discharge of our debt, are, by act of Congress, under the direction of the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Chief Justice of the United States, who are stiled the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." Of these commissioners the Secretary of the Treasury is the agent, the power of the others is barely nominal. The commissioners have laid before Congress at the present session, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to them, containing a detail of the measures pursued in the year 1802, in relation to their duty. It does not appear that the Chief Justice of the United States had been consulted on these proceedings: his name does not appear to the report.

"This report of the Secretary of the Treasury states, that during the year 1802, there has been drawn from the Treasury of the United States on account of principal and interest of the demestic debt, the sum of

Dollars 9,372,752 28

"That of the money drawn from the Treasury in the year 1801, which remained unapplied at the expiration of that year, and was applicable to the Dutch debt, there was 2,313,846 guilders 10 stivers, equal at 40 cts. each guilder to 925,538 40

Forming the sum in their hands in the year 1802, 10,298,290 68

"Of this sum the Secretary renders the following account:

"1. That to the payment of interest on the debt accrued in the year 1802, there has been applied dolls. 4,065,738 47

"2. To the reimbursement of principal of domestic debt, 1,290,000

Dutch debt, due in 1802 1,344,000

Making the sum *actually applied* to the discharge of the debt, in the year 1802, dolls. 6,699,738 47

"3. That to meet the instalment of domestic debt, first due in the year 1803, they have retained the sum of dolls. 1,117,869 37

"The Secretary further states, that at the close of the year 1802, there remained (exclusively of protested bills outstanding and *unapplied* balances in the hands of agents) *an unapplied* bal. of guilders, 5,914,606 10 stivers, applicable to the payment of Dutch debt, in the year 1803, equal to dolls. 2,365,842 40

"Making the sum drawn from the treasury in the year 1802 but *not applied* in that year, dolls. 3,483,711 77

"If to the sum which is stated to have been *applied* to the reduction of the debt in 1802, viz. dolls. 6,699,738 47

be added the last sum, stated to be in the hands of agents, and *not applied*, viz. dolls. 3,483,711 77

"The sum, accounted for in some way or other, is dolls. 10,183,450 24

which deducted from the sum in their hands, dolls. 10,298,190 68 leaves a balance, which the report does not account for in any way, dolls. 114,740 44

"From these facts I am led to remark, that the act of last session placed among the proudest plumes of the present administration, entitled "An Act providing for the redemption of the whole public debt of the United States," makes it expressly the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to apply annually the sum of 7,300,000 dollars to the discharge of the debt—and that it appears the sum of dollars 6,699,638 47 only has been applied in the year 1802—leaving a deficit of dollars 600,261 53. As to the large sum of 3,483 711 dollars *drawn from the Treasury, and not applied*, it would have been more satisfactory to "that jealousy which, however detestable in private, is the loveliest trait of political character," had we been informed in whose hands as agents this immense sum was resting. As to myself, I should be glad to have been informed what necessity induced the drawing so large a sum, from the treasury, so long before it was to be applied? Why money was remitted to Europe (if the fact be so) to meet a debt not yet due, at a time that a balance of 600,000 dollars remained, as it still does, unpaid of the sum expressly required to be paid in each year. And I cannot repress the expression of my astonishment and alarm, that the Secretary of the Treasury in an official report, professing to account for the due application of dollars 10,298,190 68, after vaguely stating dollars 3,483,711 77, to be unapplied and in the hands of agents, should, notwithstanding, leave a balance *wholly unaccounted for* of dollars, 114,740 44."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ALEXANDRIA, March 17.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser.

SIR.

Having observed in the New-York Evening Post, a paragraph in which my name is introduced, connected with a report now in circulation, respecting the people of Kentucky, and first published in the same paper, as coming from Mr. Hunter of Newport, I deem it necessary to trouble you with a brief communication upon the subject.

On the 27th ultimo I travelled from George-Town to Baltimore in the public stage. There were several passengers, amongst the rest a young man of decent appearance who, in the course of conversation announced to us his recent arrival from Kentucky. This information awakened the curiosity of all present; and in answer to the enquiry immediately put to him—whether the shutting of the port of New-Orleans had produced much sensation in the minds of the people of that country? he declared that no event, in his opinion, could have produced more—that military associations had been formed to the number of ten thousand men, principally in the towns of Lexington, Danville, and Frankfort, and the counties adjacent. Being partially provided with arms, they had opened a subscription for the purpose of raising a sum adequate for the purchase of the requisite supply. The amount of this subscription had not been ascertained, but in Lexington alone, he believed it amounted to twenty thousand dollars. Gov. Garrard contributed one thousand dollars, and the ex-governor Shelby, two thousand dollars.—That the military associations assembled frequently (a majority of them in uniform) for the purpose of being trained to the exercise of arms—that boys were seen parading the streets of Lexington, with labels on their hats having the words war *and* anti-democrat *inscribed thereon. He further declared, that he himself had been the bearer of a memorial or petition from one or more associations, before mentioned, to the congress of the United States—that he had travelled express from Lexington to Washington in 18 days. On the day before (the 26th ult.) according to the instructions he had received, he delivered the papers intrusted to his care into the hands of the hon. T. T. Davis, who expressed his regret that he had not been in possession of them a day sooner,*

Such is the substance of the information received from our fellow-traveller, whose name, I afterwards understood is Cromwell. A short time after my arrival at Baltimore, I met with the hon. Jonathan Mason, of Boston, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, of Newport. These gentlemen left George-Town a few hours after the stage in which I travelled, and this circumstance induced me to enquire of Mr. Mason whether the purport of the memorial lately received by Mr. Davis, from Kentucky, had transpired. He expressed his ignorance of such a memorial having come to hand, and I then related the particulars of the communication made to the stage passengers by the young man who had named himself as the bearer of it,

In the first paragraph in the Evening Post, upon this subject, some variance from the foregoing statement will be observed—this must have arisen from the inadvertence or imperfect recollection of Mr. Hunter.

J. C. HERBERT.

Alexandria, March 16, 1803.

Having accompanied Mr. J. C. Herbert to Baltimore on the 27th ultimo, I certify, that we received from a passenger in the stage the information in Italic *in the foregoing statement. C. F. WHITING.*

Fairfax County, (V.) March 16.

From a London Paper of the 23d January.

The Pope held a Secret Consistory on the 20th ult. at which it was proposed to nominate to several Episcopal Sees in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Spanish America, and the East-Indies. The College of Cardinals has lost another of its members, in the person of Cardinal Martiniano, Bishop of Vercelli.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange has, in his new official acts, assumed the style and title of reigning Prince of Eulda, Corvey, &c.

General Menou is appointed Director General of Piedmont, in the room of Gen. Jordan, now a counsellor of State.

On the 27th of Nov. it was decreed, that every year there shall be produced, at the expense of the French Government four historical paintings, and two statues. The subject of the paintings shall be some part of the French history, to be fixed on by the French Government. The statues are to represent such Frenchmen as have rendered important services to their country, and the individuals to be thus represented are to be named by the French Government.

Drama at Paris.—*Seventeen Theatres open their doors every evening for the entertainment of Paris, where the population does not exceed 628,000 souls. It may be calculated that the spectacles of the city occupy, on an average, the leasure of 20,000 individuals, or nearly one thirtieth part of the whole.*

The London Gazette of the 22d Jan. contains an Order of Council, dated Jan. 19, 1803, revoking a former order for all ships, &c. from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the United States of America, performing quarantine, the fever which raged in Pennsylvania and Maryland having totally ceased.

The French Funds continue to rise—The Five per Cents. were on the 18th at 76¼

A letter from Bayonne, of the 28th ult. says, "the great buoy or mark, which served to direct marines at a distance, situated on our bar on the principal bank, fell last night, by the extreme violence of the wind. This account is of sufficient importance to seafaring men, to warrant the expectation, that all the journalists who shall read it, will take the earliest opportunity of inserting it in their publications."

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch. Diana, Lothorp, New-York.
Sch. Nancy, Addison, Norfolk.
Sch. Molly, Snow, Boston.
Sch. Belvidere, Potter, New-York.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Samuel, Somerby, Newbury Port.
Sch. Favourite, Weymouth, New-York.
Sch. Patty, Newton, Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF ARTS.—It is with pleasure we announce to the connoisseurs of the fine arts, that several casts of the most celebrated statues and busts ordered out from France by the academy, have arrived at Philadelphia, in the brig Susannah, from Rouen.

They will be forwarded to this city as soon as possible: a convenient room is preparing by the academy for their reception.

The following is a list of the statues and busts which have arrived:

STATUES.	BUSTS.
Apollo Belvidere,	Homer,
Venus de Medicis,	Euripides,
Group of Laocoon,	Demosthenes,
Gladiator of the Borghese Palace,	Hippocrates,
The Hermaphrodite of the same,	Bacchus,
Group of Castor and Pollux,	Roma,
Germanicus,	Seven busts of the Group, Niobe, &c. &c.
Ceres,	

(N. Y. Mor. Chron.)

We hope that the establishment of the above seminary for the fine arts, will be the means of inducing the other principal towns in the union to follow the example of New-York; as we are satisfied no institution can be devised, that will have an equal or superior tendency, in promoting and encouraging the public taste of the country. We have however some objections to the regulations, that the directors of this academy have adopted. They might have pursued a more liberal plan, than the requiring of admission money from those, who visit their gallery of beauty. This mercenary practice has never been in use, either at Rome, Naples, Paris, London, or in short in any European city to which young artists resort. The New-York academicians by exhibiting their Venuses for money, so far from meriting any encomiums of praise from their fellow-citizens, degrade their characters, both as gentlemen, and encouragers of the fine arts. Nay, they even put themselves on a par, with the lowest of the venders of voluptuous and profligate pleasure.—Indeed, in our opinion, less infamy ought to be attached to the hired courtezan, than the money broker, whose avarice urges him to demand a shilling for a peep at the legs and arms of a Venus or Apollo, manufactured from Plaister of Paris.

The majority of the directors are also persons, whom we know, are utterly void of every principle of taste. When academies of this description are established, the directors or trustees ought to be men either artists by profession, or who have an acknowledged acquaintance with the arts. In the royal academy of London, there is not a member who is not an artist of the first talents. Merchants, lawyers and attornies, are not characters to preside over taste. Were there no artists in New-York, or gentlemen skilled in the art, there might be some apology offered for the list of those self-created directors of taste, which the Chronicle Express presented to the public some months ago. But what has become of the Robertsons, artists of known merit? They unquestionably were men more qualified for this purpose than their *bosom friend, a little judge*, whose name to the best of our recollection had a place in the list, and whose only knowledge of colour and form is derived from the perpetual contemplation of his own delicate features. We confess the gentleman has beautiful arched eye-brows, prettily tinged with black, a tolerable actor's phiz, and a person not inferior to counsellor Riker; but these are not the requisite qualifications for an academician of painting.—What has become of Doctor Buxton?—This gentleman, though a physician, is also an artist, and has even published an Apotheosis of Washington. Where is the venerable Doctor Smith, who planned a most elegant design for the intended city hall of New-York? Why is Citizen Vanderlin passed over, who studied two years at Paris, and painted a likeness of himself, as also one of the first consul? This gentleman was certainly entitled to the office of acting president. For what reason has not Citizen Boyle of Fair-street, had the honor of a director conferred on him? Boyle has executed a full length portrait of the sage of Monticello. In the name of wonder, why has the *great Savage* been passed over, whose genius will be forever immortalized by the easy and graceful robes which he has bestowed on Mrs. Washington and the Goddess of Liberty? But above all, we should have expected to have seen the name of Capability Martin, miniature painter from London among the New-York academicians.—We are certain if the gentle dames of Ann and Water-street had a vote in the question, that Martin would not have been neglected.

If directors like these had been appointed, even Stuart of Philadelphia would not have disdained to have taken a trip to New-York, to have had the benefit of their instruction. Benjamin Trott, Stuart's fellow labourer and copyist in miniature, would also have embraced the opportunity, to acquire the proper secret of staining ivory. This would have been a matter of the greatest importance to the republicans in Petersburg, for Trott would then have finished the picture of their orator John D. Burk, now in his possession for four years. The oration with it as a frontispiece might then have sold for a dollar.

These observations are solely made with a view of pointing out the proper characters that should always preside over institutions such as the academy of arts in New-York. We have no objections to the mayor of the city being a director, as the first magistrate of every town ought to be a guardian in all public seminaries, and we hope that if other cities in the union follow the example of New-York in establishing an academy for the arts, that they will show more liberality and judgment in their plan.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF EQUALITY.

A plan has lately originated at New-York, with the Clintonian party for bringing to a level all professions and occupations of whatever nature, and blending indiscriminately, virtue and vice, industry and idleness; at the same time, rewarding every species of felony, after receiving a jacobinical education in a state prison house, or a penitentiary jail. As the plan is at present before the legislature of New-York, whose sanction, if it receive, a similar scheme will probably be introduced throughout the states in general; we consider it our duty to show to the citizens of America, its dangerous tendency, and to prove that a total subversion of every principle of morality must be the inevitable consequence of its adoption.

The following is the substance of this democratic system, for equalising the citizens of America. It is proposed, that public work ships shall be established in the city of New-York, where every sort of machanism, art, and manufactory, is to be carried on. These work ships are to be under the direction of *discreet* citizens. The original fund or capital, which is to set in motion this chaos of complicated pursuits, debauchery and crime, is to be drawn from the revenues of the city, and afterwards, partly supported by the produce of the hands of state prison iniquity. The wages proposed to be given to this banditti of manufacturers, is rated at only twenty per cent. lower than the city wages usually given, to the most expert tradesman, who has served a regular apprenticeship, has a family to support, is obliged to devote part of his time to militia musters, juries, &c. and is moreover burthened by city taxes.—Every demagogue is to obtain free admission into these state shops, who can produce a certificate of idleness or drunkenness, or beggary, or perjury, or forgery, or theft, robbery, swindling and even murder, (if pardoned by governor Clinton,) provided he has served a stated period in any state prison or penitentiary jail in the United States, or has fled from justice in his native country, or done penance on a pole like the Calcutta Organ. It is presumed that a voyage across the Atlantic, in an old chest, or living for a few days concealed under the bed of a courteous dame, will also obtain entrance into these state shops, although this is not specified in the petition to the legislature.

The Clintonian editor Mr. Cheetham says, that the signature of Mr. Osgood is at the head of the petition, but all good men must be surprised to hear, that Cheetham himself has given his decided opinion against this project of equality; nay, from the length of his strictures which occupy almost as many columns of the Watch Tower as the celebrated ninth letter, we are led to believe that if the Clintonians persevere in their plan, Cheetham will become a deserter. Cheetham it should be known, was admitted, after strong opposition some years ago, a member of the mechanic society in New-York. At that time he followed the honest profession of a hatter, and was not engaged as the trumpet-Major of Clintonian scandal. This we believe is the secret reason which now prompts him to oppose a scheme that would effectually destroy all sort of laudable industry.—It is well known that the lowest classes in society are more tenacious of the humble honors they possess, than Lords and Earls of ribbons and garters. The proudest knight would more readily part with his star of honor, than the honest mechanic of that pledge of labor which renders him respectable in society. We make this observation not from disrespect to the mechanic societies, but from a sense of their ideas of honor which we hope they will never abandon, although Clinton should fall on his knees and implore them to become the associates and the mess-mates of state prison criminals, of felons and assassins. We trust the mechanics of Virginia will also show an equal spirit of becoming pride, as those of New-York, and that they will never suffer themselves to be classed with the *unfortunate friends* of governor Page. The idea of a state prison or a penitentiary house, infusing a new soul into a man, is as ridiculous as the supposition that a tune of the rogue's march, even backed with a cat and nine tails, could have made Tom Paine become a christian.

We rejoice however, that the plan has been suggested, as we trust, it will be a mean of opening the eyes of many deluded citizens, who at present worship the names of Jefferson and De Witt Clinton, as if they were second saviours sent to redeem the world. The signature of Mr. Osgood, the friend of Dr. M'Knight, at the head of the petition! Of a petition to incorporate into the society of the virtuous, every wretch, whose heart has been hardened by the commission of the most horrible of crimes! A petition to give a preference to the labor of the profligate and the unworthy, over that of the industrious and orderly citizen! A petition which if granted, would unhinge every principle of moral rectitude, and would cause the ruin and starvation of those families, on whom, the future prosperity of this country entirely depends! But such are the prayers and such the wishes of the greater number of those persons now entrusted with the public welfare! It is impossible that any honest man can hear of the proposition without being confounded at the impudence and abandoned judgment of the projectors. Had the *divine* and *authodox* Mr. Osgood, with the minions of Clinton, presented such a petition to the house of Great-Britain, their houses would have been pulled about their ears; and it reflects much on the honor and good sense of the mechanics of New-York, that they mean to have recourse to reason in defence of their rights and not to the jacobin practice of club law. Cheetham concludes his remarks upon the plan, with the fol-

lowing sentiments, which to give the *Devil* his due, deserve praise.

"The consequence of this would soon be, that employers would have no employment for their mechanics. Dismission ensues, and the last resort would be the state hospital!"

"Here then lies prostrate, the independence, the glory of the mechanics; and they begin to think themselves happy that they can find employment in the very workshop that has been the direct means of their ruin; of the impoverishment of their families." We conceive the project fraught with the greatest mischief, and deem it the duty of every *mechanic* to meet *this night* and enter his solemn *protest against it.*"——*To be continued.*

As several erroneous reports have been circulated respecting the damage which Mr. Mayo's bridge across James River sustained from the violent storm that happened at Richmond in the month of February, it may be satisfactory to many to be informed of the real injury which it has received.

The river began to rise at an early hour of Monday the 14th of the month, and by two o'clock P. M. attained a height that impeded passengers crossing, from its flowing over the cross-way between the south and middle bridges. It continued to rise until late in the morning of the next day, during which time the whole of the arches from near the north end of little bridge to the southern abutment of the large one, lay buried under water, immersed in a furious torrent, and hidden from the sight of a numerous concourse of citizens who had assembled to witness the devastation which the flood had occasioned. On a subsidence of the water, it was joyfully perceived that the bridge itself had received no material damage. A few of the points of the pens of the large bridge were a little injured; the upper line of hand-rail on this bridge were also slightly damaged from the incessant shock they received by large trunks of trees carried down by the water. The road formed by filling in with earth between the large and middle arches appeared in many places washed away. There were likewise some other injuries done to other parts of the work, but so trivial as unnecessary to mention.

The following tale is copied from the Baltimore American. We have little hesitation in declaring it to be either a democratic forgery or a gross misrepresentation:

AMERICAN NAVAL ACTION.

We have just this instant received advice that the American Schooner Enterprize, commanded by the brave STERRET, and carrying 16 guns, has had an engagement with a British brig of superior force. The occasion of this re-encounter was, because the British commander would not shew his colors. After a hard fight, the Enterprize was brought into a situation to rake her antagonist, which she did so effectually, that her opponent was forced to yield, after losing 60 men, killed. Capt. Sterret carried her into Gibraltar, where the British captain was treated with that contempt which he so justly merited, for concealing his colors.

Whilst we lament the loss of blood shed on this occasion, we cannot forbear remarking, that this is one proof in addition to others, that in courage, the Americans are inferior to no people on the globe.

Capt. Johnston, who arrived at New-York on the 21st inst. in 12 days from Cape Francois, informs, "That he sailed in company with several French vessels, bound to leeward, with troops on board—One brig, he understood, was bound to New-Orleans, with a new Governor for Louisiana."

On the Weavil in Sea Bread.

The following fact discovered by accident is of the highest importance to mariners and merchants. A bag belonging to a powder mill, fell into a cauldron of liquid nitre: it was immediately taken out, plunged into cold water, and hung up to dry; several days after this circumstance happened the bag was filled with sea biscuit and sent on board a West-Indiaman, where it was stowed among the captain's stock. The vessel was 9 months out of England before she proceeded on her passage home, when she got becalmed, and remained so long in that situation, that her crew were forced to be put upon half allowance, more particularly so, as their bread was much destroyed by the weavils and was hourly consuming. The captain at this time wishing to make use of the bag above mentioned, which had not been opened since the ship left England, ordered it to be examined, when to his great surprise, the whole contents were found to be perfectly sound, without the appearance of having been injured by any insect whatever; a circumstance to be attributed solely to the quality of the bag. Mer. Adv.

[As it is our desire that the citizens of this country should receive the fullest information, and know the arguments of both parties, respecting the Mississippi business; we without any hesitation, give publicity to the following letter.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Relating to New-Orleans.

THE resolutions of Mr. Ross of the Senate, to obtain redress for the injury which the United States had received, and would probably receive, at New-Orleans, were for a whole month the subject of much notice, of much applause, and much discontent.

We are now told by the newspapers, that the measures which were adopted at that place by the intendant of New-Orleans, proceeded altogether from his own will: that he was neither directed to act in this way by his own court, nor is he justified or countenanced by the French government.

We have every reason to believe, that in a very little time, that place and all its dependencies will be in the hands of the French, and it is of great importance to be told by their minister, Mr. Pichon, that he not only condemns the conduct of the intendant of New-Orleans, but that it is the wish of the French government to preserve a good understanding with the United States. This I believe, because it is reasonable. This I hope will be encouraged and countenanced by every man who is a friend to the peace, happiness and prosperity of mankind.

There are a great many people in this country, who wish to plunge us into a war with the French. Their inclinations to this event proceed from opposite and contradictory causes, all of which, upon examination, ought to be discountenanced.

There are some who fear that the all-seeing eye and all-grasping hand of Bonaparte, as soon as he possesses New-Orleans, may induce him to disturb us in our rights. They believe that a war is inevitable, and that it is wise to begin at once. This I disbelieve.

There are others who wish that this country would go to war, from the mere wantonness of mischief and noise, expecting, perhaps, that in an army they could find employment, and have a chance of rising to military renown.

There are others who wish a war with the French, because they believe that it will produce a coalition between this country and Great Britain.

There are others who wish a war, that the present rulers may become unpopular, and that thereby they may obtain their places.

There are others who wish a war, for the dishonest purpose of obtaining by force an extensive and rich country, to which we have no kind of right or claim.

There are some who carry their republicanism, as they call it, to such an extravagant pitch, that they wish to be at war with every body and every thing which does not fall down and worship the image which they have set up, and while they consider Bonaparte as an usurper and tyrant, they feel not only an inclination to assassinate him, but to destroy even those who submit to his government. This is a dangerous and disorganizing temper. We ought to be content in the enjoyment of our vine and fig tree. We should not disturb the repose, the quiet, the institutions or the government of others, merely because we think them wrong. The French tried this sort of republicanism for nine or ten years. They passed through an hundred revolutions. They found that there was no stability in it. And they have, without a struggle, or without complaint, bowed to the sceptre of Bonaparte.—They surely are the best judges. We now hear of no massacres, no guilotinings, and tho' we admit that things are not as perfect as they should be, they are certainly better than they were. In fact, they could not well be worse.

In opposition to all these, my voice is for peace. It is easy to expose every cause or motive which operated with the six different descriptions of characters which have been alluded to. It would employ a great deal of writing, and leave nothing for the reader to consider. I shall therefore content myself at present with the elucidation as it stands, and proceed to that which is the cause of this essay. I mean Mr. Ross's resolution.

Present appearances put it in the power of the adversaries of this gentleman to impute to him improper motives for the motion. It might be said that if his resolution had passed, that congress would have been actually at war with France; that Mr. Ross deserves discredit for the endeavor, and that it was a political and party scheme.

Although I disagreed with Mr. Ross, and was pleased at the failure of the resolution, I do not condemn him, and for the following reason.

It was well known that Mr. Jefferson had dispatched a minister extraordinary to the courts of France and Spain, to negociate concerning the injury which we had sustained. That his party had appropriated to him two millions of dollars in consequence of these events. It was therefore rational for every man of common sense to conclude, that these things would not have happened. That Mr. Jefferson and those of his confidants who led the rest of the party, would have adopted such important measures, unless they were convinced that war was highly probable. It was natural for every politician to weigh the measures which were necessary for a war, which the persons at the helm seemed to expect.

The question to be determined was, whether we should strike the first blow, before the enemy was prepared—Whether we should take possession of a defenceless country, or wait for six or twelve months, wasting our time in idle surmises, until it should be filled with veteran and numerous troops. If there was sufficient cause to send an ambassador, it was surely the most wise to act at once. As circumstances have since occurred, it would have been unwise—it would have been an error. But this error could not, nor cannot be imputed to Mr. Ross, or those who acted with him, because he could not have supposed that the president would have sent Mr. Monroe to France, without sufficient reason. The president cannot justify this expence and ridiculous parade, unless there was a cause. If there was a cause which authorized it, it authorized also a preparation for war. It must have been or ought to have been of sufficient consequence to have authorized a preparation for the one, if it justified the other, and Mr. Ross in that respect acted with a manly firmness, with a patriotic ardour, with an individual independence, which entitles him to applause and thanks. If he erred, the sources of that error may be traced to the president, who authorized the embassy. If no minister had been sent—if the president had declared, that it was a temporary misunderstanding, which could be removed, then Mr. Ross would have been blameable for introducing the resolution. As the case stood, he deserves applause. His conduct proceeded from his confidence in the wisdom of the executive, and that confidence was justified by the embassy.

If the ruling party are prudent, they will be silent and quiet. When they blame Mr. Ross for the war resolutions, it is only to go one step further to condemn Mr. Jefferson for measures which nothing but a belief that war was inevitable can justify. To blame Mr. Ross and those who voted with him, is to say that they ought not to confide in the president—they ought to distrust every thing which is done or meditated by the executive. Do the democrats mean this? No. And yet they profess opinions and make assertions which will tend to nothing less. As the democratic party, do not mean that the federalists shall have no confidence in their measures, or in the chief magistrate, they should not be so imprudent, as to condemn those who have given such open and unequivocal confidence in relation to the most important event which has happened since their elevation.

What an awkward figure will our ambassador extraordinary make at Bonaparte's court, when he is told that the whole cause of the mission was a delusion? It was smoke, noise, and nonsense! The democratic leaders will say nothing about the ridiculousness of that embassy, because it was directed by Mr. Jefferson, advised by Mr. Madison, justified by Mr. Gallatin, and performed by Mr. Monroe. Instead of this, they will amuse their dupes with abuse against Mr. Ross, and the rest of the Tories, as they are pleased to call their opponents, because Mr. R. and his followers have manifested an improper and imprudent confidence in the administration.

FALKLAND.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS:

SIR,

Chance placed in my hands the Examiner of last Saturday, containing an address to the freeholders of the city of Richmond, signed Pelopidas. Three gentlemen, Major Duval, Mr. Rind and Doctor Adams, it seems, have declared themselves candidates for the suffrages of their fellow citizens at the next election of members of the legislature. Major Du-Val is the favorite of this champion of democracy, and to procure his election, Citizen Pelopidas, with all the venom of the most malignant heart, has attempted to blast the reputations of Mr. Rind and Dr. Adams. The first attack is made upon Mr. Rind, who has unfortunately been guilty of the unpardonable crime of thinking for himself, and differing from the democratic party in his opinion of certain measures adopted by the present administration. For thus daring to act like an *independent freeman*, Mr. Rind is denounced to be not a republican. And how is this proved? In the most simple manner imaginable.—"By republicanism (says Pelopidas) we "understand *an adherence* to the princi-"ples of the present administration;"—and as Mr. Rind has declared that he disapproved of certain acts of the present administration, he cannot be, he is not a republican. This is democratic logic; but by the same logic I can prove incontestibly that Pelopidas is a felon. Give me a place to stand upon, said a great mathematician, and I will move the world—give me the liberty of defining terms at pleasure, and I can prove any thing. Suppose that in defining felony, I should say, that it consisted in an adherance to the principles of the present administration. Pelopidas is an adherent to the principles of the present administration. It would therefore follow syllogistically, that Pelopidas is a felon. But let us, with a little more attention, examine this definition of republicanism, with which we have been favored. We can judge of a man's principles only by his actions; and I suppose the same rule must guide us in judging of the principles of an administration.—Does then republicanism consist in an approbation of that brutal attack upon the independence of the judiciary which gave a deadly blow to the constitution? Does it consist in approbating that system of persecution, the offspring of a *cowardly revengeful heart*, which has driven from offices, conferred by a grateful country, men who had shed their blood, and suffered the complicated horrors of a seven years' war, to establish our independence? Does it consist in removing all responsibility from the office of chief magistrate, by making the president the mere instrument of the legislature? To be republicans, must we approve the sale of bank stock, which yielded an interest of from twelve to sixteen per cent. to pay a debt, the interest of which was five per cent? Must we approve the destruction of our navy, the best defence against invasion, and the only defence for our commerce against the depredations of its enemies? Must we approbate that cowardly, pusillanimous conduct observed by the present administration, relative to the shutting the Mississippi against our western citizens? If this be republicanism, may Heaven in its mercy protect my country from its influence. I am glad, however, that we at last know what meaning to affix to the word republicanism, when used by a democrat.

After Pelopidas has completely knocked in the head all Mr. Rind's pretensions to represent the city, he commences his attack upon Mr. Adams. He begins this attack in a manner which would induce the reader to expect that some dark, base and villainous transactions, in which Doctor Adams had been an actor, were to be exposed to public view.—When I read the last paragraph of the first column which is occupied by the address of Pelopidas, I really did expect that the three remaining columns would be filled with an exposition of Dr. A's whole life, and a tale was to be disclosed which, if true, would forever blast him, in the estimation of good men. From my personal knowledge of Mr. Adams I knew him to be incapable of flagitious conduct, and therefore did not doubt but that his character would rise with higher effulgence from the cloud of calumny, with which his enemies, and the enemies of all good men, might endeavor to obscure it. I only feared, lest Pelopidas, following the example of his worthy friends Duane and Cheetham, might have been racking his invention, and the people were to be gulled by a story, which though *false* as the heart which conceived it was *black*, might be of such a nature, that refutation could not follow, until the election would be decided. At last out comes this wonderful story—this tale which was to rob him of every particle of popularity which he possessed, and which was even to deprive him of the federal votes. Dr. Adams it seems, was so great "an enemy to republicanism, to the public printer, and to common sense," as to vote a reduction of one thousand dollars from Mr. Jones's salary. This was indeed a crime of the blackest hue, and one which cannot, or never will be forgiven. But Dr. Adams's profession is urged as an objection to his election. I should like to know when it was discovered that the profession of physic incapacitated a man to legislate. Was this objection ever urged against Dr. Foushee, when he was a candidate for the city? If it is a good one, Dr. Eustis and Dr. Mitchell should be sent home from congress, and the democratic party would be not a little thinned, by vacating the seats held by physicians in our own legislature. But what are the qualifications of Major Du-Val, who is held to public view by Pelopidas? The respect which I feel for old age, prevents my saying any thing which might make this gentleman appear, even in a ridiculous light. He is well known to the citizens of Richmond, who are very capable of discerning the wide difference which exists in point of natural talents and the literary acquirements of Dr. Adams and Major Du-Val.

A FREEHOLDER.

Discourse on the progress of Society.

ON Saturday the 2d of April, at half after four o'clock, J. Ogilvie will deliver, in the capitol, a discourse on the principal causes that have successively combined to secure, extend and accelerate the progress of civilization and general happiness.

N. B. Every subscriber will be furnished with a ticket of admission; occasional visitors will be admitted by paying two shillings for each visit.

Bonds due at the Custom-House Richmond, in the month of April, become payable on the following days to wit:

Ship Octavia,	April 17.
Columbus,	5.
Christopher,	20.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Lass,	28.
Alexander, (McIntosh)	10.
Sloop Little Jim,	4.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by *John Hicks*, (now deceased) to secure the payment of a debt due to *John Bowe*, will be sold, for ready money, at the Oaks, in Hanover county, on Thursday the 21st day of April next,

TWO SLAVES;

ONE a Negro man called Polydore; the other a mulatto girl named Betsey, to pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and the costs attending the aforesaid trust, by

WILLIAM JONES, Trustee.

March 26, 1803. 1aw3w.

Hanover County Court, 1st March, 1803.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plaintiffs*,
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants*.
} In Chan'y.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the lands in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of 12 months, taking six bonds for the purchase money, four for one fifth part each, and two for one tenth part each; and that they deliver the first four to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, terms and place of such sale, in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D. C. H. C.

3w*

WANTED,

A NActive Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House: and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,

Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The Famous and Complete Horse,

STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was confidered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the courfe at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the firft, undoubtedly the fecond horfe in Englrnd. The celebrated horfe Hambletonian, (fuppofed by fome to be his fuperior, and the firft horfe then on the Britifh turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon courfe, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the beft racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the beft horfe that ftarted, as he ran confiderably off the courfe, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a moft beautiful bay horfe, and defcended from the beft ftock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great ftrength and activity, and is a moft capital ftallion. Perhaps it may not be amifs to obferve, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the beft horfes then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horfe of great fpeed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where fpeaking of the velocity of the Barb horfes, and comparing them with the Englifh horfes, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly faid, that the "famous running horfe Stirling, fome-"times ran the firft mile, (of the New-"Market courfe) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a fecond, an inconceivable fwiftnefs, e-"ven fuppofing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further fa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If fuch a velocity had continued "fome feconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horfe went fwift-"er than the wind, it being very feldom "the moft violent wind makes fuch way: "the greateft known velocity of a fhip at "fea, is fix marine leagues in an hour, "and fuppofing the fhip to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"preffed it, the fpeed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one fecond." The fubfcriber does not pretend to fay but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair conftruction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was felected as the fleeteft horfe in England, to compare his fpeed with that of the Barb horfes.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 200 guineas each, at Afcot, beating Mr. Crofby's Victor, (this was the firft time he ftarted.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta ftakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen fubfcribers, beating with eafe Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Efq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's courfe, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grofvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bifhop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Courfe,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grofvenor's Capficum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epfom, and won the king's plate at Ipfwich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the fecond clafs of the Oatland ftakes, beating Mr. Wilfon's Cauftic, Lord Grofvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brafs, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two claffes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he alfo won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grofvenor's Lilliput. The fame year he won the king's plate at Bur or,d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempeft's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon courfe for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a fweepftakes of 100 guineas each, (7 fubfcribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Courfe, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not ftarted fince.

The above horfe will ftand the enfuing feafon, (which will commence on the 1ft day of March next, and end on the firft day of Auguft following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ftable door:) 7 Guineas the feafon (which may be difcharged any time before the 1ft of Auguft next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for infuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if fuch fhould not be the cafe, with One Dollar to the Groom in every inftance. The beft paf-turage in the ftate (with a conftderable addition to what I had laft year) and fervants board, *gratis*; grain furnifhed at the market price (for which the money muft be fent.) The greateft attention will be paid to mares; but no refponfibility for accidents or efcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be difcharged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to infure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the beft fons of Eclipfe) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; fhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipfy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Caftle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

VIRGINIA:

At a fuperior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803,

BETWEEN

Overton Cofb and James Gregory, furviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George F. Norton, furviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackleford and Beverley Whiting, adminiftrator de bonis non of Francis Whiting,

Plaintiffs,

AND

William Nelfon, only furviving executor of William Armiftead, deceafed, and Charles Carter Armiftead, heir at law of the faid William Armiftead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armiftead not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to the act of Aflembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counfel, *It is ordered*, That the faid defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper of the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and pofted at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teffe,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE fubfcribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make fales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and alfo defirous to purchafe Wheat, Corn, Flour Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a fupply of Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, are informed that they can be furnifhed at certain prices during the year, and that for the prefent quarter, ending the laft of March, the prices will be for 50lbs. Meal 3/6, and for 50lbs of Hominy 3/3.

They hereby folicit all thofe indebted to them, to make payment as faft as poffible, as their fituation does not enable them to grant fuch indulgence as heretofore.

They have ftill on hand a large affortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to difpofe of.

Thomas Rutherfoord, & Co.

February 16, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE fubfcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ftones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ftones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arife from delay and difference of meafures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a fupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth and on Hominy one twentieth; it wife therefore be much the intereft of thofe who keep horfes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the fubfcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpofe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beft corn only, and none but fuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general fatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depofited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poffible.

January 1ft, 1803.

NOTICE!

WHEREAS my wife *Clary Butcher* eloped from my b[illegible] board on Saturday the 12th inft[illegible]hout any provocation—This is to c[illegible]rn all perfons from crediting her [illegible]y account, as I am determined not to pay any debts fhe may contract.

BILLEY BUTCHER.

Caroline, March 17, 1803.

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the houfe oppofite the Union Tavern, lately occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for fale the following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM.	per.
Green Coffee.	Flanders Sheetings.
Java ditto.	Damafk table cloths with Napkins.
Sherry Wine.	Bandanne Handker. chiefs.
Pepper.	Linen Check do.
Scotch Snuff.	Glafs Ware in cafes, containing Tumblers, Decanters, and Mugs.
Caftile Soap.	
German Steel.	
Demijohns.	
Folio, Quarto Poft and Foolscap Pa.	

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Affortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Of an excellent Quality.

March 8, 1803. wp4w

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handfome Horfes for any purpofe, will ftand, the enfuing feafon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ftable door) and Seven Guineas the feafon, which may be difcharged any time before the firft day of Auguft next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if fent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inftance. The feafon will commence on the firft day of March next, and end the firft day of Auguft following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis: and fervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to fave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little ufe.) Grain will be furnifhed at the market price (for which the money muft be fent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateft attention will be paid to the mares; but no refponſibility for accidents or efcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the feafon, to be difcharged as above mentioned, muft accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertifed fo often, and is fo well known now, that fuffice it to fay, he is the fire of feveral of the beft racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was fold laft fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Purſuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia; thoſe

Valuable Eſtates,

in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Cheſterhill and Kingſland Slaſhes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE ſale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt February next; the terms of ſale will be, one fourth part of the purchaſe money in caſh, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing intereſt from the day ſale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchaſers reſpectively, for the balance of the purchaſe money, and to be again ſold if the ſeveral purchaſers fail to make payment. It is propoſed to ſell the Ampthill and Cheſterhill Tracts, and the Mills ſeparately. The Mills will have a ſmall piece of land annexed to them. The Kingſland Slaſhes will be ſold in one entire tract, or divided as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes ſeveral hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its ſituation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Macaurdo and Fiſher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the ſurveys, the ſale of the Ampthill Eſtate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertiſement.

February 16, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will diſpoſe of very low, on a credit of ſix months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (0w)

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock courſe, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subſcribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of ſtarting.—To this ſweepſtake there are three ſubſcribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The ſubſcription to be kept open until the firſt day of April. Gentlemen who wiſh to become ſubſcribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwiſe.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purſe of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is alſo a ſubſcription opened for a ſweepſtake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongſt the ſubſcribers, and to be run for, after the colt ſweepſtake is run on the firſt day. Good Stables and litter furniſhed at the ground for race horſes.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every perſon on horſe back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themſelves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court houſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse,

BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ey.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or transferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettootan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.